

The diagrams show the following:

- DIFFUSE TARGET:** A laser beam (represented by multiple parallel lines) strikes a rough, irregular surface. The reflected light is scattered in many different directions, represented by lines fanning out from the point of impact.
- FLAT SPECULAR TARGET:** A laser beam strikes a smooth, flat surface. The reflected light is a single, coherent beam that reflects at an angle equal to the angle of incidence, represented by a single line reflecting off the surface.
- CURVED SPECULAR TARGET:** A laser beam strikes a curved, concave surface. The reflected light is focused into a single point, represented by multiple lines converging at a focal point.

Fig. 1

Normal to the surface

Incident rays

Reflected rays

Mirror surface

θ_i θ_r

Fig. 2

The diagram shows a rough, wavy surface. Several incident rays (solid lines with arrows) strike the surface at different points. At each point, a normal is drawn (dashed line perpendicular to the tangent at that point). Reflected rays (solid lines with arrows) are shown for each point, reflecting away from the surface. The labels 'Incident rays', 'Reflected rays', and 'Normal to the surface' are present with arrows pointing to the respective elements.

Fig. 3

FIG. 4

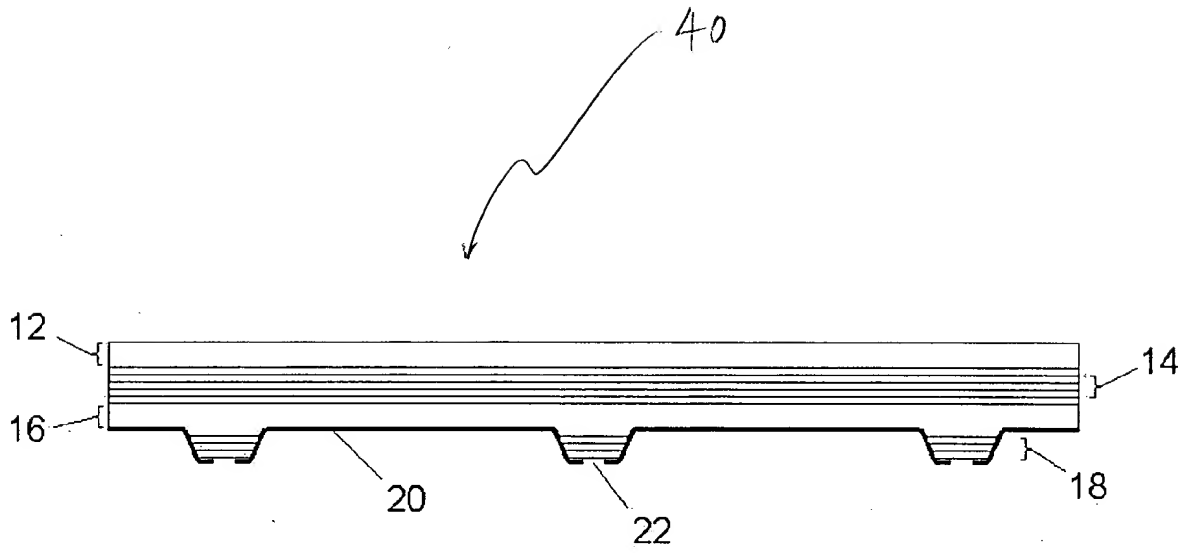


FIG. 4

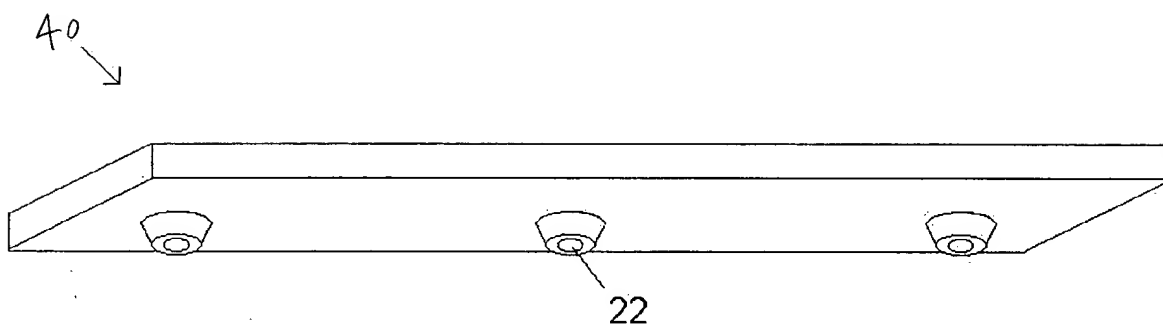


FIG. 5

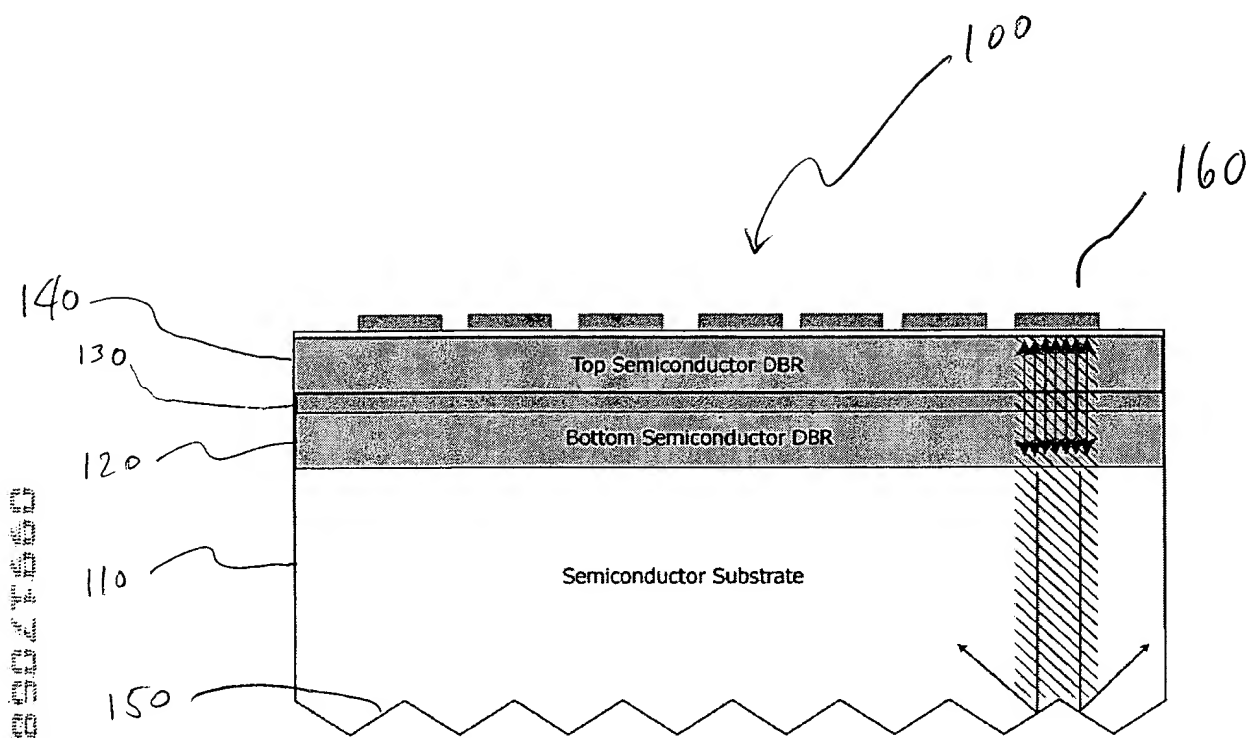


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

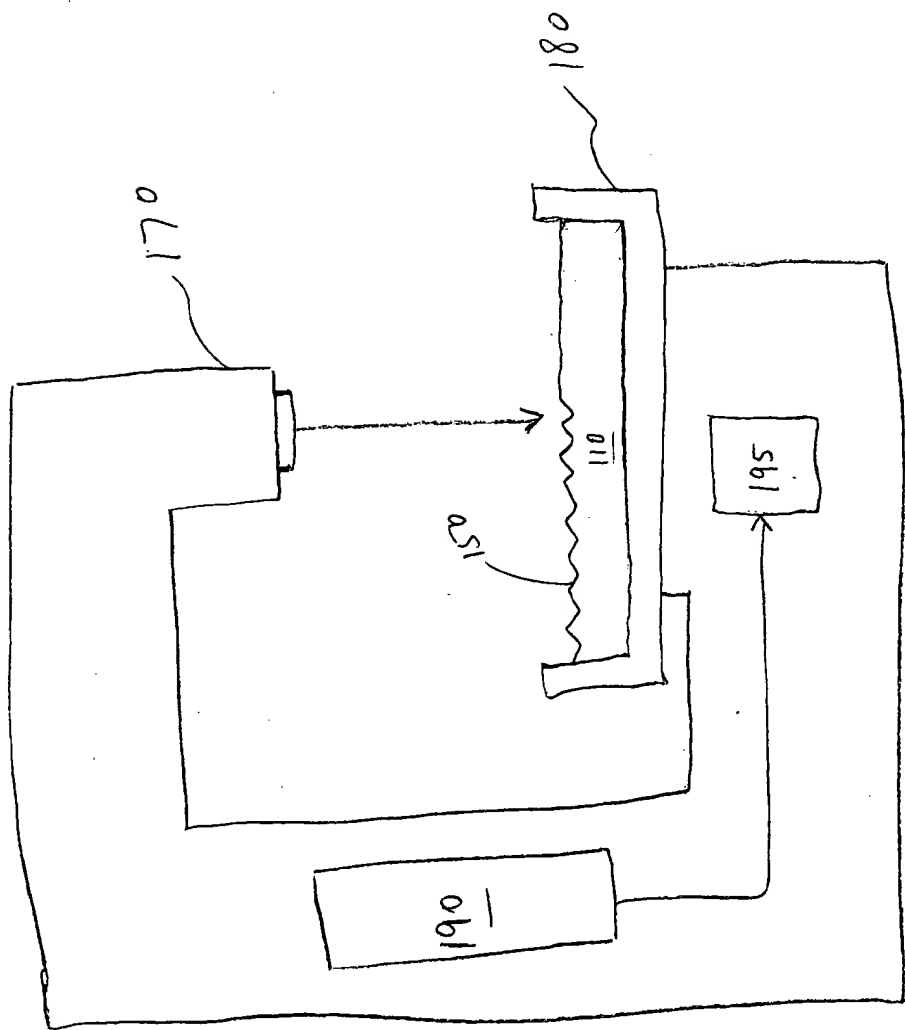


Fig. 7